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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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ANGOLA

UNITA SYMPATHIZERS IN PORTUGAL REPORTEDLY BEING HARRASSED

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 14 Apr 83 p 30

[Text] TEMPO learned from a very reliable source that the news circulated by some information agencies that the delay in the press conference UNITA gave in one of the city's hotels was the result of the intervention of some official Portuguese agency was totally unfounded.

According to our source, neither the Foreign Service nor Futscher Pereira's ministry, nor domestic government services interfered in any way, either by preventing the conference from taking place or by stopping it before it was over.

Our paper learned, however, that certain foreign forces which act with impunity in Lisbon and Porto (centers where UNITA has many thousands of sympathizers) had made threatening phone calls to call off the conference, pretending they were Portuguese Government agencies.

This story appears likely, since according to other information that has reached our offices, Eastern European secret services had tried to contact UNITA members serving or residing in some European capitals. The same thing even happened in Lisbon, to people who were and are sympathizers of Jonas Savimbi's movement.

Yesterday, moreover, our editorial room was alerted to the fact that a group of unidentified persons, posing as members of the Judicial Police (who were careful enough to park their vehicle so that it was impossible to identify it), had tried to enter the Porto house of a known UNITA sympathizer, Portuguese by birth and by nationality, who was responsible for the PSD's security for a number of years.

Since the lady of the house, in the absence of her husband, insisted on contacting her lawyer to attend the official inquiry at her residence requested by the unknown parties, they fled, using the vehicle which was then half-hidden and which had brought them to the house of our compatriot.

In addition, we have been assured that the information circulated in London by the BBC, according to which Jonas Savimbi was "somewhat concerned" over a possible cease-fire agreement between Angola and South Africa, is totally exaggerated.

The interview, which actually was filmed in Angola by BBC television, dates back to last February, when the second contact between an Angolan delegation headed by Minister Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito) and South Africa's foreign minister was being made in Sal, Cape Verde.

Well-placed observers say that after that there was actually considerable progress made not only in those talks, but also in the conversations between Angola and the United States, both the recent ones in Paris and the ones now in Washington. There a delegation from the Luanda administration is discussing recognition for its country by the Reagan administration, the Namibia problem, the withdrawal of Cuban and Russian troops, and other bilateral issues. According to the same observers, the Angolans have made concessions on these issues, something they have vigorously refused to do until recently.

These observers further report, with regard to the recent threats by Angolan Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Venancio Moura in Lisbon, that however the contacts between Angola and Portugal on this develop, they do not anticipate a decline in UNITA's activities to keep the Portuguese people and their followers informed of the status of the Angolan civil war, since, among other things, the Savimbi movement today has various channels to circulate its information bulletins.

9805
CSO: 3442/224

NEW COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The first working session of the Joint Angolan-Algerian Commission began last Wednesday in Luanda and ended yesterday evening with the signature of an agreement for economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

During the discussions of this first session, the two parties agreed on the need for more active trade, in view of the large potential for growth, and they pointed out that this potential had not been sufficiently explored as yet, and should be, as political relations between Angola and Algeria are excellent.

The parties also reached a consensus on the many possibilities for an exchange of experiences, information and missions in many different areas, including telecommunications, petroleum, education, and health. They indicated a need for training Angolans for industry.

In the area of education, they agreed that the prevailing provisions on training Angolan cadres, based on the record of the meeting held in Algiers in 1980, should be implemented.

The Algerian delegation announced that Algeria had provided Angola with scholarships in the fields of health, petroleum, physical education and sports, the merchant marine, fishing and telecommunications.

The Angolan delegation to the talks was headed by the state secretary for cooperation, Paulino Pinto Joao, while the Algerian head was a member of the Central Committee of the FLN (Algerian National Liberation Front) Party and minister of the Mudjahidin, Djelloul Bakhti Nemiche. These officials signed the agreements.

At the end of the document-signing ceremony, the Angolan state secretary for cooperation said he was convinced that "we will do everything possible to prevent any setbacks" to the relationship between the two countries. The Algerian minister indicated that the talks would continue in the future because, as he said, "that is what friends do."

During the Algerian delegation's stay in Angola, Djelloul Bakhti Nemiche was received by the President of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to whom he conveyed a message from the Algerian Chief of State, Chadli Bendjedid.

ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Mar 83 p 18

[Text] Moscow--On the eve of the official visit of the President of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to the Soviet Union, the Soviet APN agency published an interview with the vice-president of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Pgotr Kochelev, where economic and technical cooperation between the two countries was discussed.

Economic and technical cooperation between Angola and the USSR began on 26 May 1976 with the signing in Moscow of an intergovernmental agreement and protocol. Cooperation has developed since then and has shown positive results.

A large number of Soviet technicians assist the People's Republic of Angola in important branches of the economy, including agriculture, industry, energy, transportation, ship building, public health, geological prospecting, meteorology, geodetic surveying, cartography, and the training of cadres.

During the interview, Kochelev spoke of the joint efforts made by the governments of the two countries to improve the standard of living of Angolan citizens, mainly by expanding the food base and strengthening the state sector of the socialist economy.

In regard to the oil industry, Soviet organizations have a contract to build two oil storage depots in the city of Malanje (with a capacity to hold 6,600 cubic meters) and in Porto Amboim (11,600 cubic meters). The two will be operational this year and will make it possible to distribute oil derivatives more rationally.

Soviet experts at Angola's national electricity directorate are working on a new organizational structure for the nation's energy sector, together with Angolan technicians.

A large group of Soviet energy specialists are working in various facilities to assist in the operation and repair of power equipment. Moreover, Soviet

agencies are completing a plan to provide electricity to rural areas in Manlanje Province.

The "Capanda" hydro-electric complex (500,000 kW) in the Kwanza River is the largest project under Soviet-Angolan cooperative arrangements. It is being built under a general contract system, in accordance with the inter-governmental agreement signed in September of last year.

Special emphasis is given in Angola to training Angolan technical cadres. In 1978-79, one center for training automobile mechanics and three centers of the same sort specializing in agriculture were built with Soviet help in Lobito, Lubango, Sumbe and Malanje. Each one has a capacity for 200 students. A technical, industrial and teaching school for 600 students was established in Huambo.

A branch of a center to train cotton reaper operators was organized in Ongazanga and one to train irrigation specialists was set up in Lubango, each with a capacity for 100 students. There is also a technical school in the Lobito shipyards and a navigation school to train fishing specialists.

From 1978 to 1982, about 2,500 operators and technicians were trained with Soviet assistance in these establishments. Moreover, more than 1,000 Angolans have been trained and about 400 continue to study in the USSR.

A number of topographers, geologists, bridge and shipbuilding specialists, physicians and other Soviet experts are working in Angola.

In January 1982, the Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation Program between the USSR and Angola was signed for the period from 1981 to 1985, and up to 1990.

This long-term program forms a good legal basis for developing economic ties between the two countries. It gives the main guidelines and lists the objectives for cooperation in the various sectors of the Angolan economy. This program will be implemented in stages. In the initial stage, Soviet and Angolan organizations will work to build the Capanda hydro-electric power plant in Kwanza and technical schools, and to promote the overall development of Malanje Province. This last undertaking involves the organization of three state cotton-growing organizations and a center for processing the crop, a soil irrigation project, electricity and water supply to rural areas, the construction of bridges, prospecting and exploration of deposits, and development of building materials.

The Soviet and Angolan organizations will take various steps designed to implement these agreements. Intergovernmental cooperation documents were signed to expand cotton production, irrigation and the water supply in Malanje Province, to build the Capanda hydro-electric power plant, to set up the Angolan national institute to build electric power lines and to design a program to develop energy resources in Angola.

At the recent Luanda meeting of the agriculture subcommittee, a group of the Joint Soviet-Angolan Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Technical, Scientific and Commercial Cooperation, discussions centered on problems involved in establishing three state cotton production units in a 15,000 hectare area, a phytopathological laboratory, and a cotton processing center in Malanje Province. Meetings of the subcommittees on geology, mining and energy, and meetings of oil specialists are scheduled between now and the end of the year to discuss specific issues related to extending cooperation in these various fields.

Soviet-Angolan economic cooperation is based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, and coincides with the interest of the Angolan people in rebuilding their nation and building the bases for a socialist society.

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ANGOLA

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Eugenio Diogo]

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola will for the first time, through FICOM, participate in the International Spring Fair to be held from 9 to 15 May of this year in Plovdiv, People's Republic of Bulgaria.

This information was given by the FICOM representative who participated in yesterday's press conference in the hall of the Bulgarian Embassy's Economic and Commercial Department. He went on to say that "our country will exhibit some products such as textiles, shoes, sisal, cowhides, quartz, marble, granite, coffee (freeze-dried and powdered), and fish and wood derivatives."

During the conference, the economic and trade counselor of the Bulgarian Embassy, Luben Yossifov, said that "this year a large number of countries and firms will be participating in the International Spring Fair in Plovdiv," after confirming that 1,215 firms from 146 countries participated last year, and that they obtained important commercial contracts.

Luben Yossifov also reported that "today Bulgaria has trade relations with more than 100 countries throughout the world. Over the past 4 decades, the volume of imports and exports has increased about 40 times, and trade in goods exceeded \$20 million last year." The Bulgarian Embassy's economic and trade counselor said later that "the Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, established in 1976, has an important role to play in developing economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Angola, and that it has held five meetings so far." He added that Bulgaria has provided Angola with canned vegetables and fruits, alcoholic beverages and wine, medicine, laundry detergents, matches, farm machinery, shoes, and textiles, to name a few products.

"Bulgaria buys primarily coffee from Angola. Our import enterprises are interested in purchasing various types of wood, sea salt, granite, marble, sisal, industrial diamonds, oil, copper and other products," the counselor added.

Referring to the International Spring Fair in Plovdiv specifically, Luben Yossifov said in conclusion that "a large number of developing African nations will participate in it, including Mozambique, Ghana and Nigeria."

ANGOLA

UNITA'S COMMUNIQUE ON CONDITIONS FOR RELEASING PRISONERS

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 20 Apr 83 p 7

[Text] In a communique signed by Jonas Savimbi, UNITA disclosed yesterday in Lisbon that most of the Portuguese citizens captured would be unconditionally released, but that others, suspected of collaborating with the MPLA's state security forces (DISA), would not be freed.

UNITA reported in the communique that it would immediately release the Czechoslovakian children it abducted in Alto Catumbela on 12 March.

The parents of the children, however, may only be visited by a committee of the International Red Cross when at UNITA's central base, the communique added, indicating that some of the Czechoslovaks would only be released in exchange for the seven British mercenaries convicted by the Angolan authorities in 1977.

It reported that it would only free the physician, Maria Hudekova, in exchange for the French doctor, Philippe Augoyard, captured in Afghanistan by Soviet troops when he was providing services to the opposing troops in Kabul, in support for the anti-imperialist struggle carried out by the heroic Afghan people.

The communique did not specify the nationality or the circumstances surrounding the capture of Maria Hudekova.

As for the Portuguese abducted in Alto Catumbela in March, UNITA referred to 20, but the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Lisbon only knows of one.

The communique concluded by saying that: "As in the past, UNITA is very understanding and open to all proposals. However, negotiations for the release of the Czechoslovak citizens are going to be difficult and lengthy. We cannot forget that the Czechs are direct allies of the Soviets, who, together with the Cubans, are trying to extend their totalitarian hegemony throughout the world."

"People who are fighting for their freedom with weapons in hand and who are willing to spill their own blood, such as the Angolan people, the Afghans, the Ethiopians, and the Cambodians, deserve the support of the free peoples of the world."

ANGOLA

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN DIAMOND TRAFFICKING

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 21 Apr 83 p 32

[Text] A TAAG [Angolan Airlines] pilot was a prisoner in Luanda about 3 weeks ago. In the false bottom of his carry-on case was a long list of about 400 names. Included were the names of some prominent Angolans, members of the MPLA's Central Committee, high officials in the Angolan Government, Portuguese advisors, other Angolans, foreigners and residents abroad. It was a nearly exhaustibe list of the extensive network of diamond traffickers.

Among the large number of those involved who are already prisoners or have fled to various countries in Europe and the Americas are practically all of TAAG's flight commanders and a large part of the crew of its aircraft.

As a result of these arrests, nearly all of which were done by the Ministry of State Security of the People's Republic of Angola, various persons from that department were sent to Losbon. These agents worked frantically, either in Lisbon or in other cities in our country, in the "underworld" of the diamond traffic and mainly with various banks.

That Angolan Government department is currently directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Dino Matosse and replaces the former DISA, thus forming the secret service of this Portuguese-speaking African country.

As part of their work in Portugal, the ex-DISA agents basically tried to find out the bank account numbers and deposits made in the name of Portuguese citizens suspected of being involved in the diamond traffic, many of whom had been living in Angola.

In some cases, the information related to the nationalized banks was obtained by the former DISA agents in Portugal as a result of efforts by members of the Communist Party cells in the banks, constituting a further breach and violation of banking secrecy.

It appears in the end that it is not only UNITA that has activities in Portugal, and, purely political activities which do not directly affect the Portuguese people. However, the former DISA agents are acting capriciously and with impunity, openly violating the rules of social democracy by which the Portuguese people aspire to live.

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

UNITA DENIES DEATH OF CZECHOSLOVAKIANS--The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA--armed rebellion) announced on Wednesday 18 May in Lisbon that none of the children kidnapped by this movement in Angola has died, contrary to what the Sunday Times of 8 May (LE MONDE, 11 May) stated. Mr Jonas Savimbi's movement indicates that all the Czechoslovakian nationals kidnapped last 12 March in the Alto-Catumbela region south of Luanda are "in good health and out of danger." (A.F.P.) /Text/ /Paris LE MONDE in French 20 May 83 p 3/ 9895

DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS PROTEST--The Doctors Without Borders (M.S.F.) association protests against the 19 May warning issued by the Angolan press agency ANGOP to the French Government concerning the activities of this humanitarian association (LE MONDE, 21 May). M.S.F. notes that "in a democratic country like France, the government cannot--and probably does not wish to--dictate how to run private organizations." The association furthermore indicates that it has "been offering its help for several months to the government of Angola, as well as to the leaders of UNITA." According to M.S.F., "only the latter have accepted its offers of service." /Text/ /Paris LE MONDE in French 26 May 83 p 6/ 9895

PURCHASE OF NEW SHIPS--The Mondego Naval Shipyards will soon be delivering to the Angolan Coastal Shipping Enterprise two ships with a capacity for a 600 ton load each, according to a report by ANGOP agency. The two ships were ordered in July 1982 and are costing Angola \$3 million (nearly 300 million escudos). The Angolan Coastal Shipping Enterprise (CABOTANG) is currently operating with 10 ships. [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 3 May 83 p 13] 9805

TAAG TO ACQUIRE BOEING 707--The possible purchase by Angolan Airlines (TAAG) of a Boeing 707 from the TAP [Portuguese Airlines] was discussed yesterday by TAAG's director-general, Lieutenant Colonel Rui de Sa, and the executive board of the Portuguese Airlines. One of the aircraft was available after the TAP decided to buy planes from Lockheed. Lieutenant-Colonel Rui de Sa, accompanied by two other TAAG officials, Melo Xavier and Antonio Costa, visited their company's agency in Portugal before making the rounds of the various departments of the Portuguese Airlines yesterday. [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 19 Apr 83 p 4] 9805

CSO: 3443/224

GUINEA

BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS CLAIMS--On the occasion of the visit to Paris of Mr Abdoulaye Toure, Guinea's minister of foreign affairs, who was received this Tuesday 10 May at Quai d'Orsay by Mr Cheysson, minister of foreign relations, the association of French families of political missing persons in Guinea (6, Rue Chimper, 67000 Strasbourg) "recalls that the useful economic reconciliation with Guinea cannot possibly be accompanied by France's backing down on its demands concerning respect for human rights by Conakry." The association adds that "the French wives of the missing persons in Guinea are still waiting for the government at the very least to demand of Guinea the death certificates of those executed without a trial and to open an inquiry into Mr Barry's presumed escape." /Text/ /Paris LE MONDE in French, 11 May 83 p 4/ 9895

CSO: 3419/962

MADAGASCAR

RESULTS OF ANTANANARIVO EXECUTIVES ELECTION REPORTED

President of People's Council

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 9 May 83 pp 1,2

[Text] The members of the People's Council of the Fivondronana [district] of Antananarivo met on Saturday 10 May at Tsibazaza for the election of the president of that council, members of the Executive Committee, and the president of the Executive Committee of the capital. Before the various votes taken, the faritany [expansion unknown] president, Jonah Rakotoarivelo, briefly addressed the 47 newly elected council members (one member had declined) on the importance of the Fivondronana of the first-ranking city of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], and reviewed the various problems awaiting each one of them. Thus he brought out the inadequacy of housing, the insanitariness, and the demographic [growth] rate, which has assumed alarming proportions lately in Antananarivo, etcetera....Jonah Rakotoarivelo called upon the council members to display unity for the good of the community at large.

Then the dean of the council members was to preside over the session for the election of the president of the council. It should be noted that the latter's mandate is for 1 year, and that of the Executive Committee president for 5 years. A problem arose at once: there were only two ballots (red and yellow). The MONIMA-K [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar Committee], VITM [People's Movement for National Unity], and MFM [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime] representatives had forgotten to bring theirs. But this technicality was soon resolved: the 47 voters would write the candidate's name on one of the ballots. Indeed there was only one candidate for the office. That was the wife of the leader of the AKFM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence], Mrs Bao Andriamanjato. A candidacy publicly supported by AREMA and the MFM. And the sole candidate was to be elected with enthusiasm, an enthusiasm indicated by a little incident: when the votes were counted, there were 49 ballots instead of 47! But the assembly decided not to invalidate the vote. Mrs Andriamanjato was thus elected president of the Antananarivo People's Council by 43 votes, with VONJY [expansion unknown] and MONIMA-K preferring blank ballots or none (6).

The scenario was the same for the election of the first vice president of the People's Council, except that this time the ballots had to be put into

envelopes. That had not been the case previously. The AKFM proposed Paul Rabemananjara for this office. AREMA, followed by MFM, again showed their support in favor of Pastor Andriamanjato's party candidate. The VITM and MONIMA-K still preferred to abstain. Mr Rabemananjara was [words missing] candidate for the office of second vice president, in the person of Seth Randriansolo, soon supported, incidentally, by the AKFM. The MFM created a surprise by presenting one of its own, Gédéon Charmant Rajaonson. But as was to be expected, the AREMA candidate was selected by 37 votes to 6 by the MFM. There is no doubt but that the four unmarked ballots or abstentions were from the VITM and MONIMA-K. The MFM perhaps hoped to win over a part of the AKFM with its support in the two previous votes, but there again, the (legendary) discipline of the AKFM proved true.

Just when they were about to arrive at the main events, namely, the election of members of the Executive Committee and the president of the Executive Committee, the AREMA representative asked for the meeting to be adjourned. After some shuffling about, the majority of the council members present decided to meet again next Monday, 9 May to complete this series of elections. So before the session was [words missing], thus elected without any problems with 41 votes, there were four blank ballots and 2 abstentions.

Then it was AREMA's turn to present its [words missing], adjourned, MONIMA-K asked if it was possible for the retiring team to prepare a short account of its action at the head of the Fivondronana of Antananarivo during the past mandate. An AKFM representative answered that the officials had already made a 2½-hour report last April. Nevertheless, it was promised that each political party will receive a copy of that report, today at latest.

It is now certain that the coalition observed on 13 April between AREMA and AKFM will continue on Monday 9. And even though Saturday's session was adjourned, it was surely not with the idea of "making the pleasure last longer," but it is suspected that the two political parties are going to join forces over the distribution of Executive Committee seats and the choice of the future president of the Fivondronana for the next 5 years. So the name of the person who will have the burdensome responsibility of presiding over the city of Antananarivo will be learned that afternoon. A matter for satisfaction, though, for those "cheated" for the last quarter century, the capital will be managed by two political movements. A deed to be attributed to the credit of AREMA.

President of Executive Committee

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 10 May 83 pp 1,4

[Text] It was with the election of the president of the Executive Committee that the 47 members of the People's Council of the Fivondronana of Antananarivo resumed their deliberations yesterday at Tsimbazaza-Tsarafaritra. Mrs Bao Andriamanjato, who was presiding over the session, asked each political party in attendance to present its own candidate. Thus the AKFM representative proposed for the office of president of the Executive Committee Mr Rakotovao-Andriantiana, the present minister of posts and telecommunications. AREMA and MFM informed the assembly that they would support this

candidacy; the VITM and MONIMA-K made no comment. A surprise-free election, almost a plebiscite for Mr Rakotovao-Andriantiana, who got 42 votes from 47 voters. And as usual there were 5 [as published] blank ballots.

Mini Drama

As they started on the second part of the agenda, namely, the election of the 12 members of the Fivondronana's Executive Committee, the MFM/MFT [Militants for the Realization of the Revolution] asked for [words missing]. AREMA in turn called for a 5-minute suspension of the meeting, so that its representatives could confer for a few minutes. Be it noted that this suspension was provoked by that incident, which also had a somewhat disturbing effect on the atmosphere of the afternoon. Nevertheless, the elections were quickly resumed, for serious matters were coming up. Thus AKFM and AREMA each in turn presented a candidate, supporting each other. The outcome of this series of votes was thus known in advance to the principles involved. And by the way, praise is due here to the four People's Council members of the VITM and MONIMA-K, who, knowing perfectly well that it was all over so far as they were concerned, nevertheless stayed until the end of the session and took part in the voting.

The names of the lucky candidates elected to the Executive Committee, and of the president of the Fivondronana are given below.

President of the Executive Committee of the Fivondronana of Antananarivo:
Mr Rakotovao-Andriantiana (AKFM)

Members of the Executive Committee:

Ignace Manan Rakotomalala (AKFM), 38 votes, 3 blank ballots
Rémi Rakotobe (AKFM), 37 votes, 4 blank ballots
Maurice Rakotobe (AKFM), 35 votes, 5 blank ballots

Raoel-Fils (AKFM), 36 votes, 5 blank ballots
Célestin Randriamanantena (AKFM), 36 votes, 5 blanks
André Ramamanjotojaona (AKFM), 36 votes, 5 blanks
Ammi Rasoanindrainy (AKFM), 36 votes, 5 blanks
Gabriel Razafindraibe (AREMA), 37 votes, 4 blanks
Mrs Razanajovy (AREMA), 33 votes, 7 blanks, and one invalid

Justin Razafindramaka (AREMA), 37 votes, 4 blanks
Mrs Rakotosihanaka-Rabodonavalona (AREMA), 37 votes, 4 blanks.

Eight AKFM and four AREMA members, such then is the composition of the Executive Committee, reflecting more or less the number of the big voters in the People's Council: 24 for the AKFM and 13 for AREMA respectively. It is stressed that the MFM succeeded in winning six seats on the People's Council, while MONIMA-K placed three council members and the VITM two.

It remains to be seen now if the AREMA/AKFM tandem will go as far as the elections of the council members of the Antananarivo Faritany Executive Committee.

12149
CSO: 3419/950

MADAGASCAR

OUTCOME OF VIP ELECTIONS

Winning, Losing Parties Identified

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 11 May 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] The excitement has ebbed somewhat, now that the elections held on Monday 9 May for the executive committee of the capital area fivondronana are behind us. Even if those elections are not a valid test of nationwide opinion, the political groupings in the Front have been more or less keenly interested in what happened in the fivondronana of Madagascar's largest city.

Attention seems now to be drawn toward the final stage of these VIP election,s namely the faritany elections. We can safely say that the upcoming elections of 22 May (election of the members of the faritany people's council) will surprise a number of people; AREMA [vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution] will surprise people by its numbers of electoral delegates [grands électeurs]: 1,350 in the six faritany. It will garner the majority of the people's council sets as well as the presidencies of the executive committees.

Still on the subject of the province of Antananarivo, those who hoped to see a replay of the same scenario we just recently lived through will be disappointed. The president's party--285 electoral delegates strong in this faritany--can easily get by without making any alliance with other political movements. Moreover, he who was hoping to make a "grand slam"--that is, to sweep the firaosana, the fivondronana and perhaps even the faritany of Antananarivo--had better be content with what he has already obtained and lower the sights of his ambition. Let us take another look at the relative strength of the various political parties as it stands just a few days before the upcoming elections: AKFM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence] currently counts 108 electoral delegates MFM [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime] 35, VITM [People's Movement for National Unity] 19 and MONIMA-K [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar-K] 5. At the national level, the gap separating AREMA and the other revolutionary organizations could not be more flagrant: AKRM has 151 electoral delegates, VITM 101, MFM 82, MONIMA-K 9 and UDECMA [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union] 1.

The pace of activity has slowed down somewhat at the headquarters of a number of political parties, at least for the time being. But this is just the warrior's rest after doing battle on the field of honor at the fivondronana

level--a battle which has left some scars but still not impaired the morale of the militants. "The fight continues," says the youth leader of one political party, and he goes on to add: "We have no chance to win the faritany elections, but that does not mean we will be indifferent on 'D-Day' (22 May). With out dozens of electoral delegates, we still have some hope. Considering that seats will be allocated on a proportional basis, with voters casting their ballots for several members out of a list and the ones with the most votes going to the top of their list, even the small parties stand a chance of taking some seats on the people's council."

The majority of political organizations that participated in the VIP elections are currently assessing how they fared. For Maharanga's VSM [MONIMA Socialist Group] and UDECMA the results would seem to be discouraging: in terms of numbers, Mr Solo Norbert Andriamorasata might still advance his one people's councillor from Fandriana and the one from Maharanga, and might even make a comeback in the legislative elections...As for the MFM, VITM, AKFM and MONIMA-K, they still have much work to do, despite the respectable tallies they scored in some regions.

Final Vote Counts

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 30 April 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] Quite apart from the agitation in political circles as the day of elections for members of the executive committees and presidents of the fivondronampokontany approaches, the official tallies posted by the Coupole seem to stand forth with imperturbable serenity, indeed with a kind of mocking air taht grates on those who were unlucky in the race.

These tables show now only the names of the losers but also their respective "grades" which go from 0 to 79.77 percent. In fact, with the results tallied for 95 fivondronana on III, Maharanga's luckless VSM has yet to take a single seat, while AREMA is on top with 1,345 seats.

Meanwhile, nearly a week after the elections for fivondronana people's councillors, to date only the faritany of Antsiranana has turned in its complete tallies. Should this even surprise us still? And while we are passing out compliments, the faritany of Mahajanga and Toliary might seem to be in line for reprimands from the MININTER Ministry of Interior. But one could also comment on theperformance of the province of Antananarivo; it is difficult to accept that fivondronana such as Ankazobe, whence our national ZOTO has reportedly made a return trip since 24 April--fivondronana located only a few dozen kilometers from the capital--have still not reported.

Returning to the final results of Sunday's elections, there has been a change since the last results we published. VITM has now clearly pulled ahead of MFM by winning 101 seats, compared to 80 for Mr Manandafy's party. As for AKFM, it seems to be settling somewhat, with 150 electoral delegates, including 107 in the faritany and Antsiranana) and that Vonjy ran second to AREMA in four (Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga, Toamasina and Toliary).

Number of Seats and Percentage Obtained by Each Party

Faritany	AREMA	AKFM	VITM	MFM	MONIMA-K	UDECMA
Antananarivo	256	107	19	33	5	-
Antsiranana	140	13	11	7	-	-
Fianarantsoa	351	13	29	20	1	1
Mahajanga	168	5	13	5	-	-
Toamasina	241	9	11	11	-	-
Toliary	189	3	18	4	3	-
TOTAL	1,345	150	101	80	9	1
	79.77%	8.89%	5.99%	4.74%	0.53%	0.05%

Antananarivo and Toamasina Results Noted

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 6 May 83 p 2

[Text] Faritany of Antananarivo

Fivondronana Number of Seats Obtained by Each List

	AREMA	AKFK	VITM	MFM	MONIMA-K	VSM	UDECMA
1. Anta. Reniv	12	19	2	6	3		
2. Anta. Atsim	19	9	2	2	1		
3. Anta. Avara	18	7	-	2	1		
4. Ambatolampy	12	9	1	3			
5. Ambohidratrimo	18	6	2	4			
6. Andramasina	9	4					
7. Ankazobe	11	1					
8. Anjozorobe	17						
9. Antanifotsy	20	8	1	1			
10. Antsirabe I	9	3	7	2			
11. Antsirabe II	27	9	-	3			
12. Arivonimamo	17	6	1	2			
13. Betafo	19	9	1	1			
14. Faratsihy	8	8					
15. Fenerivo-Af	12						
16. Manjakandriana	19	5	-	2			
17. Miarinarivo	11	-	2	2			
18. Soavinandriana	12	1					
19. Tsiroanomandidy	15	9	-	2			
TOTAL	285	108	19	35	5		

Faritany of Toamasina

Fivondronana Number of Seats Obtained by Each List

		AREMA	AKFM	VITM	MFM	MONIMA	VSM	UDECMA
1.	Toamasina I	11	4	2	1			
2.	Toamasina II	16	-	1	1			
3.	Ambatondrazaka	18	1	-	1			
4.	Amparafaravola	15	3					
5.	Andilamena	11	-	-	1			
6.	Anosibe An'ala	16						
7.	Antanambao Manampotsy	12						
8.	Brickaville	18						
9.	Fenerive-East	18	-	3				
10.	Mohanoro	18						
11.	Mananara-North	11	-	1				
12.	Maroantsetra	12	-	3				
13.	Marolambo	11	2	-				
14.	Moramanga	20	2	-	1			
15.	Sainte-Marie	12						
16.	Sonierana-Ivongo	8	-	-	4			
17.	Vatomandry	12	-	-	1			
18.	Vavatenina	13	-	2	1			
	TOTAL	252	9	12	11			

9516

CSO: 3419/951

MOZAMBIQUE

LIBYAN OFFICIAL ALLUDES TO AID TO SWAPO, ANC

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] "With the ever increasing support and solidarity we give to SWAPO, ANC and all movements and people fighting for independence, emancipation and peace, Mozambique and Libya will continue to be a thorn in the sides of imperialism." These words were spoken by Mohamed Anuar, head of the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Fourth Party Congress, to the workers of MAQUINAG in Maputo, after visiting that enterprise.

Accompanied by Valeriano Ferrao, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other party and government leaders, Mohamed Anuar, who is also the Libyan ambassador to Mozambique and the representative of the People's General Congress, was welcomed by Amandio Guirrugo, director of MAQUINAG, and other workers.

After the visit, the delegation and accompanying guests met in the workers' Social Center where the two sides made speeches.

In his speech, the Libyan diplomat first congratulated all Mozambican workers, through the MAQUINAG employees, on their work for national reconstruction and for economic independence and, from northern Africa, expressed the compliments of the Libyan party, Government and people to the Mozambican people.

"The great distance that separates us does not prevent us from being neighbors, since our objectives are the same: to struggle to improve the standard of living of our people and to ensure peace and security on our continent and in the world in general," he said in his statement.

Referring later on to the frequent acts of aggression on the part of South African racists, the bastion of imperialism in Africa, the diplomat said that the Libyan people are victims of the same aggression and provocations on the part of the United States of America.

"We are both confronting the same enemy, because we say no to fascism, neo-colonialism and imperialism," he stated, adding that "we reiterate our support for SWAPO and ANC in southern Africa and all movements struggling for independence and emancipation, and we will continue to be a thorn in the sides of imperialism."

MOZAMBIQUE

RNM DESTROYS CHIMOIO BASE, CLAIMS PORTUGAL WILL TRAIN FRELIMO OFFICERS

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 24 May 83 p 17

[Text] Zimbabwean military expeditionary forces, sent by Mugabe to Mozambique to support the FRELIMO regime, retreated without offering resistance when guerrillas attacked a government base, we were informed in a Telex from Filipe Oliveira, our correspondent in southern Africa.

The base, which was completely destroyed in the attack, is located near Chimoio, capital of Manica Province. Papers found at the site revealed that this was a unit garrisoned with Zimbabwean troops, but none of the Zimbabweans was captured since they had all fled at the approach of the Mozambican National Resistance [RNM] guerrillas, who seized a large quantity of arms.

According to the same report, the arms included three Soviet-manufactured B-10 cannons, five Sam 7 missiles, several 82- and 60-mm mortars and a large number of Portuguese-manufactured G-3's.

There was also another attack on the rail line between Maputo and Malvernia, specifically in the area of Chicualacuala, but this attack was perpetrated by the local population.

According to Oliveira, circles connected with the RNM were not surprised by the report published in the Paris daily LE MONDE, according to which about 80 officers of the FRELIMO forces will be trained in antiguerilla warfare in Portuguese military establishments. They observed that this was a result of the discussions between Jacinto Veloso, Mozambican minister of security, and Melo Egidio, chief of staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces, and other military and civilian leaders in Lisbon. The topic of these discussions was revealed by Jorge Costa, former chief of the secret police in Maputo, in interviews with South Africa's SCOPE magazine after he had asked the Pretoria government for political asylum. The report, whose authenticity the Portuguese authorities have sought to deny, was considered highly compromising.

It appears, however, that Mozambican officers cannot be sent to Portugal for the duration of the current RNM offensive, which is being conducted simultaneously on several fronts and requires the engagement of the greatest possible number of government forces.

Filipe Oliveira asked the RNM circles about the Portuguese authorities' order for the expulsion of Joao da Silva Ataide, former Mozambican ambassador in Lisbon, who abandoned that post 6 months ago, thus adding to the number of opponents of the Machel regime. In this regard, the RNM sources would only comment that "if he had been a terrorist from the PLO or any Latin American country, he would certainly not have been expelled."

MOZAMBIQUE

RNM INTENSIFIES ACTIVITIES, EXPLAINS 'SCHOEMAN CASE'

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 17 May 83 p 15

[Text] The intensification of guerrilla activities by the Mozambican National Resistance [RNM] in the last 3 weeks has resulted in over 200 casualties to government forces and to Tanzanian and Zimbabwean expeditionary forces cooperating with the government, according to reports from Hermegildo Vasques and Filipe Oliveira, our correspondents in southern Africa.

According to the same reports, guerrilla actions have taken place in almost all the provinces except in the extreme north. The largest attacks were in two important locations in Inhambane Province, specifically Inharrime and Morrumbala, in addition to the destruction of three power stations in the area of Marera, on the line which carries power from the Revue dam, leaving the city of Beira virtually without power once again.

In Chitango, Gaza Province, there were also more outages on the line which transmits power from Cahora Bassa to South Africa. According to the same sources, in Gaza and Inhambane provinces, the RNM conducted several ambushes. In Gaza, 4 troop trains were destroyed and there were 47 casualties--18 FRELIMO soldiers and 29 Zimbabweans. In the area of Morrumbala, in Inhambane, 11 trucks were destroyed and the government forces suffered 116 casualties, 6 of whom were Tanzanian, and 16 FRELIMO soldiers surrendered to the guerrillas.

Nacala Air Base Sabotaged

In another operation, this one in Nampula Province, the FRELIMO military authorities were surprised by the RNM penetration in the north of the country. The Nacala Air Base installations were sabotaged.

In Zambezia Province, a train carrying merchandise between Mocuba and Quelimane was destroyed. An Italian cooperant, mechanic Mario Ortolan, was captured by the guerrillas. Filipe Oliveira reports that negotiations for his release are already underway, presumably through the International Red Cross.

In Tete Province, an attack on a column of Zimbabwean soldiers resulted in 28 dead and 22 wounded, in addition to the capture of a large quantity of arms. In Manica and Sofala provinces, the losses to the government forces are estimated at 24 and 71 dead, respectively, including Zimbabweans and Tanzanians. In Sofala Province, two trains carrying merchandise were destroyed in the area of Dengo.

In Maputo Province itself, i.e., in areas very close to the capital, the last 3 weeks have been marked by guerrilla actions. North of Magude, and coinciding with the Fourth [FRELIMO Party] Congress, the Maputo-Zimbabwe rail line was sabotaged twice. Two freight trains were derailed and their cargo, mainly grains, was distributed to the local population. In this province, the total number of casualties suffered by the government troops is estimated by the RNM at 52.

Schoeman Case Explained

The cancellation of Samora Machel's visit to Great Britain is considered proof of the insecurity of the FRELIMO regime, which is increasingly dependent on foreign economic support. This may have been one of the topics brought up at the meeting between Mozambican Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano and Pick Botha, his South African counterpart. That meeting also provided an opportunity to clear up the "Schoeman case."

As DIABO learned from a highly reliable source, Pick Botha demanded that Chissano provide a photograph and fingerprints of Peter Schoeman, the man presented in Maputo as an agent of the South African secret services, who was sent to Mozambique to assassinate Samora Machel. According to the official version disseminated in Maputo, in addition to liquidating the Mozambican dictator, Schoeman's assignments were to "gather information regarding the Cahora Bassa Dam power distribution system, the plan of the Polana Hotel and the FRELIMO files."

Such an announcement was more than sufficient proof that this was a maneuver of psychological warfare, albeit very poorly conducted. In the first place, the Pretoria government has nothing to gain by Machel's death; moreover, it happens that the plans of the Cahora Bassa dam have long been known in South Africa's "Support" station, which is served by the dam, and the plan of the Polana Hotel, a 60-year-old establishment built under the direction of South Africans, is no secret to the many thousands of guests who have stayed there.

No Changes in RNM Staff

In any event Chissano had no choice but to make Schoeman's fingerprints available to the Pretoria government, which quickly verified that Schoeman had been sought by the South African police for more than a year, charged with various crimes. It is clear that Schoeman is not now and has never been an officer in the South African Armed Forces. He did military service in 1964 for only 9 months, 7 of them under detention because of his antisocial behavior. It remains to be seen if the individual presented on the Maputo experimental television broadcast is a misfit being manipulated for destabilizing effects, or is paranoid, or both. It is certain that, against all expectations, both FRELIMO in Mozambique and its communist supporters abroad -- including in Portugal, suddenly dropped the Schoeman case and are maintaining complete silence about it. The maneuver meant to bolster the reputation of Samora Machel and divert public attention from the Fourth FRELIMO Congress was apparently organized by the East Germans who direct Mozambique's "intelligence." In light of its failure, Samora Machel was certainly right when he complained recently that the East Germans, good Marxists though they may be, are not acting correctly in Mozambique.

Contacted by O DIABO in Lisbon, Evo Fernandes, the RNM representative in Europe, denied that the assassination of Secretary General Orlando Cristina had resulted in changes in the leadership of the movement. Until a replacement is named for Cristina, whose murder is being duly investigated, the duties of secretary general are being performed by Afonso Diakhama, commander-in-chief of the RNM.

6362
CSO: 3442/253

MOZAMBIQUE

PORUGAL EXPELS FORMER MOZAMBICAN AMBASSADOR

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 14 May 83 p 1

[Text] Joao da Silva Ataide, former Mozambican ambassador in Portugal (who abandoned his post in Lisbon, as we reported at the time), was expelled from this country day before yesterday. Ataide left his residence under guard and was immediately prosecuted in the Lisbon Police Court, which gave him 8 days to leave Portugal. He is expected to leave today, and he may not return legally for a period of 1 year.

The sentence against the former ambassador was based on the fact that he had entered Portugal illegally, using an (expired) diplomatic passport, thus escaping the notice of the border authorities, a reliable source told us.

Business in Portugal

Ataide had legally taken asylum in France, and the reasons for his presence in Portugal at this time are unknown. From all indications, however, he had a business association with another Mozambican, Antonio Andre Rocha, in a supermarket in Amadora.

At that establishment, located on Estrada da Falagueira, we learned that the two men were partners and active owners of the business, although the firm is still registered under the names of Antonio Rodrigues Lima and Lidia Feiteira Lima (with total assets of 250 contos), who officially formed the corporation known as Adega Paulista Ltd, in operation since October 1978.

Antonio Andre Rocha, a resident of Costa de Caparica, was first secretary of the Mozambican Embassy in Harare (Zimbabwe), and left there under irregular circumstances. In October 1982, he asked the Portuguese authorities to grant asylum for himself, his wife and his children. That asylum has not been granted to date.

Joao Ataide, who had taken asylum in Paris, had obviously not requested this status from the Lisbon government, which has more than once denied to EXPRESSO that the former diplomat was in Portugal. The truth is that Ataide was in fact in Lisbon; he was even driving a Peugeot 30 S, with Parisian license number 2571 TT 75.

The UN High Commission for Refugees in Portugal was following Ataide's trial yesterday, but did not provide any information regarding the case.

The former Mozambican ambassador in Lisbon (whose voluntary resignation was followed by that of Consul Francisco Vitorino Patricio, who recently asked for political asylum), had been a student at a Catholic mission of the Padres Brancos, on the outskirts of Beira, and later studied law at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo. The Mozambican Government then sent him to a school for diplomats in Tanzania--which, incidentally, Antonio Andre Rocha was also attending.

Posted to Lisbon soon after completing the course, Ataide was first secretary while Armando Panguene was ambassador, and he served in that post until he was appointed ambassador in 1981.

An allegedly unauthorized trip to Belgium caused some problems for the ambassador, but he subsequently offered an explanation and dispelled suspicions regarding reports that he "had deserted." Later, on the pretext of preparing for the Mozambican visit of the Portuguese prime minister, Joao Ataide bought a plane ticket to Maputo, via Paris and Harare. He stayed in Paris, however, and from there he sent a Telex submitting his resignation from his post in the Portuguese capital.

At the time, referring to some diplomats who had abandoned posts abroad, the Mozambican authorities said there were cases in which funds had been diverted for personal use.

6362
CSO: 3442/253

MOZAMBIQUE

CHINESE OFFICIAL DONATES MONEY TO DROUGHT VICTIMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Apr 83 p 10

[Text] The People's Republic of China has granted \$500,000 (about 19,500,000 MT) to Mozambique to help victims of the drought that is devastating the country.

The check was presented yesterday by the ambassador of that country, Wang Ho, to State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Valeriano Ferrao.

The Chinese diplomat stated on the occasion that his country could not remain passive to the difficulties afflicting Mozambique and that, since an emergency was involved, it had decided to provide aid in money, to avoid the delays involved in sending goods.

Wang Ho, accompanied by other diplomats accredited to Mozambique, visited Moamba district, about 70 kilometers from the capital, at the beginning of the month to personally assess the results of the major drought that has afflicted the area over the past 50 years.

"Mozambique's victories," said Wang Ho, "are China's victories, just as Mozambique's problems are our problems. When we became aware of the critical situation, we immediately wanted to provide the necessary aid."

He emphasized that the Chinese people are convinced that Mozambique will be able to overcome this adversity.

"Conducting the revolution means overcoming difficulties, and we know that the Mozambican people will overcome this difficulty," the Chinese ambassador stated.

In reply, Valeriano Ferrao expressed gratitude on behalf of the Mozambican people and said that this was "one more gesture of the deep friendship and strong solidarity between the Mozambican and Chinese peoples, forged during the difficult period of armed struggle for national liberation.

"Our Chinese comrades," he went on to say, "have for many years shared the same problems as our combatants. China has always given us unbiased support and, despite all the difficulties it faces, it will continue to give us the same support."

9805

CSO: 3442/245

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PRENSA LATINA TO OPEN REPRESENTATION--PRENSA LATINA, the Cuban news agency, will be opening an office in Maputo sometime this year, according to an announcement made by PRENSA LATINA's director, Gustavo Robleno, last Tuesday at the end of his visit to Mozambique. The decision was made after discussions between PRENSA LATINA's director and representatives of the Mozambican News Agency (AIM). Robleno's visit is part of a tour to a number of African countries. During his stay in Maputo, Robleno was received by Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco. He also met with high officials from Mozambique's Information Ministry, including the National Information Director, Mota Lopes. Gustavo Robleno left Maputo yesterday afternoon for Dar-es-Salaam, the next stop on his tour. Prior to Mozambique, he was in Angola. PRENSA LATINA has 37 offices abroad, 3 of which are in Africa, i.e., in Algeria, Angola and Ethiopia. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Apr 83 p 2] 9805

JAPAN TO AID FISHING INDUSTRY--The Japanese Government will finance a fishing complex in Quelimane, the provincial capital of Zambezia, and an extension to the fish net factory in Maputo, according to Mitsui Matsuzu, head of the Japanese delegation which arrived last Monday in Mozambique. The head of the Japanese delegation said that his country's financing for the project, implementation of which is scheduled to begin during the first quarter of 1984, includes provision of ship engines and spare parts. The project to establish the fishery complex in Quelimane, according to the same source, includes the construction of facilities to repair fishing boats and a refrigerated terminal to preserve the fish. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Apr 83 p 2] 9805

CHINESE CP GIFT--Various items including clothing, bicycles, and office and sports supplies were donated in Maputo yesterday to the Frelimo Party by the ambassador of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of that country's Communist Party. The articles donated to the Frelimo Party include large quantities of pens, recorders, radios, cassettes, balls, and clothing for children and adults. According to information given our reporter, the merchandise is in support for the current socialist competition campaigns in our country and will be distributed to the workers in the vanguard. The goods represent contributions to our country from various factories in the People's Republic of China, as an international activity on the part of the Chinese Communist Party in support for the Fourth Congress. Present to

receive the goods was the Minister of Home Trade, Aranda da Silva, who expressed gratitude for the donation on behalf of the Frelimo Party, especially at a time when everyone is preparing for the Fourth Congress. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Apr 83 p 1] 9805

BRAZILIAN-MOZAMBICAN SHOE COMPANY--An agreement was signed yesterday in Maputo to establish a joint Mozambican-Brazilian shoe company, our reporter learned from a Mozambican spokesman. The agreement to establish the first joint shoe company, at the level of the Ministry of Industry and Energy, was signed by representatives of the Mozambican Shoe and Leather Directorates and the Brazilian firm, A. Cordeiro International. The joint Mozambican-Brazilian leather shoe factory will be called "Africal" (Africa Shoes) and will begin operations next September. The Mozambican parties hold 60 percent of the equity capital, and the company's primary purpose is to manufacture footwear for the domestic market. Part of the output will go for export. The new company will be located in the former "Ritmo" shoe factory, located on FPLM Avenue in Maputo. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Apr 83 p 1] 9805

TELEX STATION DONATED BY SOUTH AFRICA--During a press conference in which Siemens reported on the company's activities in 1983, one of the newsmen asked if the administration's plans included any investments in Mozambique. In reply, Wolfgang Georg Buhler, administrator-delegate, said that perhaps such investments were unnecessary, considering the proximity and the readiness of South Africa. In this regard, he mentioned the case of the Telex station in Maputo, which was destroyed by a fire some time ago. The Mozambican authorities asked Portugal for help in solving the problem, and the CTT [General Administration of Post Offices, Telegraphs and Telephones] contacted Siemens. Meanwhile, the problem was solved when the South African Government offered a complete and modern station. The Telex services are now functioning normally, although some news media continue to accuse Pretoria of the most heinous crimes, and politicians in Maputo are still employing demagogic language, calling the donors "racists," "colonialists" and "imperialists." [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 21 May 83 p 1] 6362

CSO: 3442/253

TANZANIA

HUMAN RESOURCES UTILIZATION ACT PASSED

EA152111 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Zanzibar--The House of Representatives which continued its sittings in Zanzibar town this morning passed the Human Resources Utilization Act. The law will compel every able-bodied person to work, and will be enforced after its publication in the government gazette.

Presenting the draft bill, the minister for labor, manpower and social welfare, Ndugu Ramadhan Abdallah Shaaban told the house that the law will spell out the jobs available in Zanzibar for the benefit of the nation. He said the principles behind passing the bill are an outcome of the country's policy of socialism and self-reliance, and as directed by the party congress held in October last year. The congress directed that every able-bodied person should work appropriately and at full productive capacity.

According to the law, the word work is interpreted as any legal activity aimed at producing wealth, or the rendering of services accepted by the nation which would enable a person to make a living, including the involvement in social welfare activities, when no remuneration is obtained.

Employers, the jobless and all residents in all local authorities will be enlisted, and the procedure for the use of identity cards will be started.

The law also gives authority for the repatriation of jobless persons from one area to work in another area. Any person who acts contrary to this law will be liable for a fine of 2,000 shillings or to serve a term of not less than 6 months at a reformatory.

CSO: 3449/22

UPPER VOLTA

SIGNS OF RENEWED FSCVI ACTIVITY REPORTED AFTER CONGRESS

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 29 Apr 83 p 13

[Article by Justin Coulibaly: "The FSCVI Awakes"]

[Text] From the 21 to 23 April 1983, the congress of the FSCVI (Federation of Voltan Trade and Industrial Unions) was held at the Workers' Education Hall. This is a union established as long ago as 1968, but still almost unknown to the public, or even union circles. Its secretary general, Soumane Touré, in his opening speech, gives the reasons that in his opinion justify the keynote of the present congress concerning "trades unionism in the private sector."

The FSCVI is a trades union central, a founding union of the CSV (Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation). Not easy to understand. In Soumane Touré's opinion, when it came into existence in 1968, the FSCVI wanted a debate and a rejection of the anti-democratic practices rampant in other union centrals existing in the country, that is to say, the USTV [Upper Voltan Workers Trade Union Federation], the OVSL [Upper Voltan Organization of Free Trade Unions], and the CNTV [National Confederation of Upper Voltan Workers]. It was also a rejection of the scorn shown by trades union officials toward the workers and their concerns, and finally, a rejection of the opportunism and mediocrity in union matters. This new situation was to bring about the departure of many activists from the other union centrals. At the birth of the CSV in 1974, "the FSCVI, considering that only unity and cohesion among workers can enable them to fight effectively for the improvement of their living and working conditions, has not only given up the idea of being the fourth union central, but has also modestly agreed to be a founding CSV union, under the same conditions as the others, without pretensions."

But then, are these the essential reasons why this union is so little known? For its secretary general, that has to be related to our country's colonial history. "Considered a manpower reservoir by the French colonist, Upper Volta was to enable him to exploit the other AOF [French West African] colonies. Hence the working class was almost nonexistent in our country. As for trade, a few firms like SCOA [West African Trading Company], CICA [International Conference of African, French, and Malagasy States on Insurance Supervision], CFAO [French Company of West Africa] were sufficient, since the door-to-door vendors and other intermediate collectors of local products took care of trading in the countryside."

The first trades union for employees in trade and industry came into existence in 1948 at Bobo-Dioulasso and participated in the struggles for political independence. But for the colonial state as for the neocolonial state subsequently, the main employer was the government. The birth of unions of government employees caused trades unionism to be perceived very quickly as a matter for civil servants. According to Mr Touré, it then took a 20-year wait for private sector workers of a high intellectual level to react by establishing an organization of their own, for themselves, led by themselves. But it was only with effect from 1974, with the new union spirit represented by the CSV, with the advent of the GRN (National Renewal Government) and its minister of Finances, the intendant Tiémoko Marc Garango, that workers in the private sector gained importance in their own eyes as well as in the eyes of other workers. And it was thanks to the measures taken to provide the Voltan middle class with an economic base: acquisition by the state of shares in the banks, establishment of the CNDI [National Deposit and Investment Fund] and the OPEV [Office for the Promotion of Upper Voltan Enterprises], reorganization of the investment code and several other measures for the encouragement of the Upper Voltan middle class.

Maneuvering Force

"Alternately despised, envied, and even subjected to jealousy, the FSCVI and its activists are perceived as a mere maneuvering force. Other workers who look upon them as privileged today do not make much of an effort to understand their problems, their fight, their struggles. It took an FSCVI activist's being secretary general of the CSV for the private sector workers' problems to be brought up and discussed."

The historical reminder over, the theme of the congress was to be sketched out by Mr Touré. Thus, according to him, "as victims of neocolonial exploitation of Upper Volta by companies from the colonial period that have just changed their names, or multinational companies just making their entry into the Voltan economy, the Voltan workers, better than anybody else, can gauge to what extent the governments are in the service of imperialism."

Then he will refer to the difficulties of marshalling support in this sector. First there is the numerical weakness of the working class, which is not yet fully developed according to Mr Touré. In his opinion, it is composed either of peasants who have come to the towns because of the poor quality of their land, or mere seasonal workers. Which explains, according to him, the difficulty in developing class consciousness, and the building up of strong trades unionism. There is also the fact that the workers transfer the relationships of feudal village society to the enterprise situation.

And what about the intellectuals? As a result of the narrowness of the job market, of hiring conditions, they are not always able to disengage themselves from the feudal ties that develop. Those in the public sector that are appointed to distant posts import, with a "government attitude" and often persons under their personal protection, managers and other supervisory personnel, introducing new parameters. It was these various aspects that the FSCVI pondered for 3 days.

After the deliberations, some recommendations were made, in particular those concerning the insecurity of the delegated workers after receiving their mandates. The hope was expressed that there would be an end to the dishonest tendency of certain employers who treat trades union delegates as subversive elements. Finally, it should be noted that the congress did not give its views on the present national situation.

A national bureau of 20 members was constituted, with Soumane Touré as secretary.

12149
CSO: 3419/897

UPPER VOLTA

DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT POLICY SEMINAR HELD

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 29 Apr 83 pp 14-15

[Article by Clément Tapsoba: "Keeping Upper Volta's Demographic Thrust in Mind"]

[Text] From 11 to 15 April a national seminar on the theme "Population Growth and development" was held in the OPEV [Office for the Promotion of Upper Voltan Enterprises] conference room. Sponsored by the Ministry of Planning, the seminar is part of the vast Program of Demographic Research in the Sahel (PRDS) undertaken a few years ago by the Sahel Institute. In addition, it coincides with the concerns of the least developed countries and the United nations, particularly in the strengthening of their efforts to increase research on the links existing between population and development policy. About a dozen themes and sub-themes concern demographic growth: its components and its relationships with population structure, demographic growth and ecological balance; educational policy, etc....were debated by seminar participants. Among them were several professionals from our various ministerial departments (Planning, Development, Urban Development, Environment, Social Affairs, etc.), guests from Mali and Niger, and a few representatives from international organizations such as the Sahel Institute, UNDP, EDF, USAID [expansion unknown], the World Bank, -IPD [Pan African Institute for Development]-AOS [expansion unknown], etcetera....Some recommendations were worked out at the end of the seminar and center around three points bearing essentially on the collection of data and the adaptation of findings; demo-economic and socio-cultural problems; problems of definition of a population policy.

The economic and social life of a country depends intimately upon its population structure and movement. Indeed, the development policy of any country, be it developed or underdeveloped, cannot possibly succeed unless the dynamics of demography are taken into account. The authorities need at all times to know the population figures; its structure (proportion of men or women of each age or age slice) the state of the active population (all persons of both sexes who contribute to supply the manpower necessary for goods and services production) the level of the school-age population, the level of health, etcetera.... These multiple needs assume an exact knowledge of the growth pattern of the population (birth-rate, mortality rate, migration). But increasingly the links existing between population and the housing situation, the impact of consumption (particularly agricultural) are significant

variables for the preparation of development policies. It can thus be affirmed that demographic information that is vastly different from the facts in itself compromises the objectives of any economic and social development planning. For example it is important for a country to have available active population forecasts, that is to say, an estimate of that active population available in future years. These estimates, if they are accurate, give direction to actions concerned with employment. In Upper Volta there exists a data collection policy, particularly in the statistics office of the Ministry of Planning, etcetera.... Aware of the importance of the population variable in the development process, our country also established in June 1982 a national population council, which is unfortunately not yet operational. Which does not help to make rational and realistic planning easier for social and economic development integrating the maximum of pertinent variables.

Demographic Thrust

The proportion of farmland is relatively small in Upper Volta. Nine million hectares, or roughly one-third the total area of the territory. The areas presently under cultivation are on the order of 3 million hectares. The 1982-1983 agricultural program which had made a good start (March-April) suffered as the result of alternating periods of drought. Which has upset the food estimates. Thus a deficit of about 198,000 tons of grain has been recorded, when a consumption of 215 kilograms per person per year is considered. The deterioration of soil as a result of erosion, brush fires, and constant deforestation do nothing to help matters. Indeed the wood needs of the Voltan population are huge. The share of wood as energy source is 85 percent, with the estimate of a need of 0.7 cubic meters per inhabitant per year.

Nearly 10 Million Voltans in Year 2000

At the same time, Upper Volta is experiencing a definite demographic thrust. The rate of annual increase on the basis of the December 1975 census is 2.06 percent. The birthrate is fairly high, with 6 or 7 children per woman. At this rate it is estimated that the Voltan population should reach a little over 7.5 million in 1985 and 9.5 millions in the year 2000. There are thus grounds for wondering if this demographic thrust is not an obstacle to economic development, or if, on the other hand, this increase in population may be favorable for development.

The first approach seems more plausible on the basis of data on the agents likely to contribute fully to a development policy (youth population of 45.3 percent; low rate of overall active population; non-participation of women in the development policy -- 22.6 percent of women in 1981 were included among wage-earners, etcetera). This approach seems all the more plausible in that with respect to certain variables that constitute in themselves some veritable bottlenecks capable of compromising our future (increase of the population, modification of the relationship between the number of inhabitants and the volume of resources in general and the land in particular, as well as the problems resulting from that: international migration, internal migration, ecological imbalance, to which are related the low education rate, the alarming state of health and housing).

It is thus essential to find solutions for an appropriate economic and social development. The pertinent questions raised by the various presentations made during the seminar enabled the participants to work out a certain number of recommendations.

First and above all, the statistical machinery of Upper Volta must be strengthened in terms of manpower and equipment to make it better able to fulfill the missions assigned it so as to balance demographic growth and agriculture development. The seminar participants recommended that the interministerial commission on land reform be made operational. It should have as its objective the elimination of the risk of concentration of ownership and use of land in the hands of a wealthy minority, and to recognize the right of stockraisers to property or pastureland, etcetera....

The problem of employment also attracted the attention of seminar participants, who asked the authorities to select some labor-intensive alternative technologies every time that an industrial project opportunity presents itself.

This employment policy assumes the effective participation of the population on several levels (work within local range, within subregional range, and within regional range). This project of special public works programs that are labor intensive has been under implementation since 1982 and will last for 3 years. It has been established in the Kaya, Ouahigouya, and Koudougou areas. It takes place during the dry season. For effective participation by women in the development policy, a more organized and thorough popularization of intermediate technologies (improvements in the home) has been recommended, making it possible to lighten the arduous labors of women.

The same number of recommendations, all of equal importance, have been made regarding the housing policy (redefinition of the policy, establishment of home financing machinery, etcetera) as well as regarding the educational policy (introduction of a national service that might involve new graduates or students as a palliative to the inadequacy in numbers of teachers in primary and secondary education). The point of this is to increase as well as may be the school attendance rate.

12149
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ZAMBIA

PARTY OFFICIAL CONDEMNS RSA EXECUTIONS

MB110614 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba has described the execution yesterday of the three members of the African National Congress of South Africa, ANC, by the Pretoria regime as a cowardly act.

Speaking to party leaders at (Nsoka) Secondary School before he closed [words indistinct], Mr Mulemba noted that despite appeals from the international community to spare the lives of the three men, the racist regime went ahead with the executions in defiance of humanity.

Mr Mulemba said the three men were heroes fighting for a just cause to remove evils of oppression. He said it was proper for Zambians to sympathize with those who were fighting for a just cause and remember others who have fallen at the hands of oppressing regimes.

Meanwhile Mr Mulemba has expressed concern at the number of people who have started canvassing for votes before parliament is dissolved. Mr Mulemba, who was addressing party, labor, and church leaders, and heads of government departments in parastatal organizations at (Mbara) Secondary School, said it was too early to start campaigning, as a date for the elections has not yet been fixed.

He told the gathering that they should be aware of people who [words indistinct] making false promises, which they cannot fulfill once elected to parliament. The party chief said the holding of elections this year calls for further strengthening of the party.

Mr Mulemba called on leaders of the party to understand its policies fully and explain them to the people.

CSO: 3400/1505

ZAMBIA

TIMES CALLS FOR OAU INVESTIGATION IN MALAWI

AB130610 Paris AFP in English 1324 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Lusaka, 12 June (AFP)--A semi-official Zambian newspaper has renewed its call on the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to look into events in Zambia's neighbor Malawi, where four leading politicians died mysteriously last month.

The TIMES OF ZAMBIA, owned by President Kenneth Kaunda's ruling party, said the OAU should set up a committee to investigate what exile dissidents here have said is a wave of repression by the regime of Life-President Kamuzu Banda. The paper said what was happening in Malawi was no longer exclusively an internal affair of that nation, ruled by Mr Banda since independence from Britain in 1964. "Even if it were, the developments there call for OAU intercession with President Banda, who has conveniently stayed away from Addis Ababa"--where the OAU today ended its 19th summit meeting--the Zambian paper said.

The TIMES had called on the OAU at the start of the summit to speak out on conditions in Malawi, but the call was not heeded.

In addition to the deaths of the politicians--ruling party Secretary-General Dick Matenje and three colleagues, who were killed in a car crash according to Malawian authorities--Zambia and Zimbabwe have been concerned about the condemnation to death for treason of opposition leader Orton Chirwa last month and the assassination in Harare in March of another leading opposition figure, Attati Mpakati.

Malawi denied claims by their respective movements that Mr Chirwa was kidnapped from Zambia in December 1981 and that Mr Mpakati was murdered by Malawian agents.

CSO: 3400/1505

ZAMBIA

LABOR UNION PRESSURES GOVERNMENT ON WAGE CEILING

AB121130 Paris AFP in English 1120 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Lusaka, 12 June (AFP)--Zambia's powerful organized labor movement has stepped up pressure on the government to retreat from a 10 percent ceiling for wage increases this year. The limit was imposed as part of an austerity program that was a condition of a 230-million-dollar credit granted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in March to help Zambia out of an acute balance-of-payments and debt crisis.

The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) resolved yesterday at the end of a 2-day extraordinary meeting of its General Council to demand free collective bargaining for wage hikes depending on employers' ability to pay. The most powerful single union, the Mineworkers Union of Zambia, had already rejected the 10 percent ceiling, and ZCTU General Secretary Newstead Zimba indicated last month that the congress could not live with the limit.

Although the ZCTU has previously raised the possibility of industrial unrest if the government did not relax the restrictions, acting Chairman Hubert Bweupe said yesterday that it was "too early" to talk about strikes in the event of rejection of its demands.

The ZCTU noted that Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia had refused to meet labor representatives on the matter, and demanded in its resolution yesterday to meet President Kenneth Kaunda on the issue. But the government, which earlier raised the ceiling from 5 to 10 percent in the face of labor discontent, appears to be firm on the new figure.

Central Bank Governor Bitwell Kuwani said 2 weeks ago that the IMF credit and the agreement by Western creditor nations to reschedule Zambia's 1,300 million dollar loan and medium-term debt could be jeopardized if labor pressed for big wage hikes.

CSO: 3400/1505

PARTY OFFICIAL PRAISES FRG AID THROUGH IRDP PROGRAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 May 83 p 5

[Text]

WEST Germany has been praised for its help to Zambia through the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in North-Western Province.

Party Secretary-General Mulemba was impressed by German experts working on the IRDP programme: "Your approach is good because it is on a small-scale basis which can be absorbed by people."

Speaking when he toured a bee-keeping centre in Kabompo district during his tour of the province last week, Mr Mulemba noted that the approach by the German experts was not on a large scale.

"Grand scale programmes are overwhelming but when experts leave the programmes can crumble.

"We are indebted to the German government for giving us the foundation for this programme."

Mr Mulemba stressed the importance of bees wax as a foreign exchange earner for the country. The present price on the international market was about K1,200 a tonne and the input into its production was not as much as that of copper.

He noted that the recovery percentage of loans was good as he was told by officials but he wondered whether the IRDP programme was linked to the Party. He was told that ward chairmen and other Party officials were active in the collection of loans.

The Party chief told the

German experts that their involvement in the activities which affected the development of individuals was of "great importance".

Primary societies were a good trend and these contributed to the cooperative movement which the Party and its Government emphasised on.

"Cooperatives must begin by producing wealth before distribution is done. Cooperatives is not only distribution of wealth, it is also production."

He noted that there was need for the information the experts were giving to people to be put in plain language to facilitate easy implementation.

The use of oxen for ploughing and transportation was a good substitute for mechanised transportation and ploughing.

Ox-drawn carts and simple tools were key to development in rural areas. The major purpose of the IRDP programme in the province was to increase the production and living conditions of the rural population.

The programme aimed to achieve this by providing financial and management support to local institutions carrying out small-scale producer oriented programmes and by strengthening the self reliance of small-scale producers through providing them with improved equipment, local transport, processing and storage facilities.

CSO: 3400/1498

ZAMBIA

FINNISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES 1983-1985 GRANTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 May 83 p 1

[Text] The Finnish government has pledged a grant of K40 million to the Zambian government for use in agriculture, rural development, forestry and transport fields during the 1983 to 1985 period.

Finland embassy secretary for development co-operations Mr Leo Olasvirta said in Livingstone yesterday that an amount of K12.9 million out of the Finnish-Zambia development co-operation programme budget had been allocated this year for education purposes.

He was speaking at David Livingstone Teachers Training College when he handed over a workshop constructed with Finnish government assistance to the Zambian government.

Under the Finnish-Zambia development co-operation this year, the Finnish government will provide practical subjects, lecturers and other personnel, tool sets and boxes to primary schools.

"Delivery of tool sets and boxes will be continued province by province until every school in Zambia has adequate stock of wood and metal work tools," Mr Olasvirta said.

He said Zambia and Finland had long established tradition in development co-operation and recalled that an agreement on technical co-operation between the two countries was signed in 1976.

Mr Olasvirta said the extent and volume of co-operation between the two countries had expanded greatly especially in the field of education.

He said a new education materials production project was under preparation and the planning report of the Zambia-Finland planning team would be given to the Zambian authorities for their comment.

"Co-operation is increasing in other sectors as well because recently an agreement on forestry training was signed between the Finnish and Zambian authorities," he said.

He said under this agreement Finland will give assistance to the Mwekera Forest College in the form of forestry teachers and equipment as well as construction of students hostels and staff houses.

Dry kiln for timber and as an industrial sawmill will be provided to the forestry department of Zambia during the on-going planning period.

The secretary said Finland will support the fishing industry in Luapula Province and give various management and material assistance to the Western Province Co-operative Marketing Union.

CSO: 3400/1498

LUSAKA, NDOLA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS ANNOUNCE WATER SHORTAGES

Drastic Ndola Measures Announced

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 May 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

NDOLA Urban district council has warned residents to brace for a severe water shortage following the drop in the water level and increase in industrial activity.

District governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo yesterday announced drastic measures to control the misuse of water and avoid an impending catastrophe.

The measures include the restriction in water supply to high level residential areas and an order to industries to minimise the use of water and where possible work out ways of re-cycling it.

Mr Kamalondo appealed for cooperation and understanding from the residents during the crisis time.

Ndola with a population of 320,000 is the second largest city to be hit by a water shortage. Lusaka has had no water for the past four days because of a breakdown of water pumps at Kafue works. Lusaka has a population of 641,000 people.

In Ndola the areas affected are Chifubu, Pamodzi, Kawama, Masala, Kabushi,

Lubuto, Northrise, Kalewa barracks, Kansenshi prison, Itawa, Ndeke and Kanini.

Residents in the affected areas have been advised to keep enough water for domestic use between 0500 hours and 0900 hours when the water supply will be open.

Mushrooming

Mr Kamalondo said the council was finding difficulties in maintaining the water level because of the mushrooming of industries and the increase in population.

The council's water works were constructed a long time ago and were meant to cater for a less population and as such could not meet the present demand.

Mr Kamalondo said the council had been striving to increase the water supply but the plans were being hampered by lack of money. The Misundu water project which was estimated to cost K13 million will take time to be completed.

Watering of gardens has been restricted from 16.00 hours to 18.00 hours and anybody who fails to comply with the order risks having water supply cut off.

Mr Kamalondo appealed to residents to report any leakages to the council. He said the water inspectorate team would be re-activated to enforce the measures and make on the spot checks for misuse of water.

The council move caught many residents unawares as they had to travel long distances to draw water. Those in Kanini walked as far as the city centre in search of water.

"At least the council should have the courtesy to warn people in advance," complained an irate resident.

Another wondered why the council talked of lack of funds when "rents, rates and other charges have been hiked."

"It is unbelievable that despite astronomical rises in rates, rents and service charges the council still talks of shortage of funds," said another.

Both Councils Act Wisely

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 May 83 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

LUSAKA and Ndola district councils have acted wisely, and promptly too, by warning their populations not only to use water sparingly but more so to conserve it.

The two councils may not be alone in such a quandary considering the fact that this year's rainfall has been very low in many areas of Zambia. Quick action and prompt response to the people's needs are what is required of our councils under the decentralised local government system.

The councils have sensibly taken measures to ensure that residents do not suffer too much. In Ndola, for instance, governor Alexander Kamalondo yesterday announced that water supply would have to be turned off in some areas during specified periods to allow tanks to fill up again.

Industrial plants have been urged to economise and recycle water to keep their machinery running.

In Lusaka consumers have further been told not to

connect booster pumps as that will deprive those without such gadgets of the little water there is. These restrictions are certainly for the benefit of all. It is up to factory, office, institutional and individual consumers to ensure that water is not used unnecessarily.

Besides poor rainfall the cause of the shortage has been attributed to industrial and population growth.

That is true because about ten years ago Lusaka didn't have Pamodzi Hotel or those plants near Matero; Ndola didn't have Mushili township or Zambezi Paper Mills — even Livingstone didn't have Livingstone Motor Assemblers plant or Dambwa North township.

The populations of our towns have outgrown water supply. In 1963 Lusaka had 123,146 throats but by 1980 there were more than 641,000 of them.

The corresponding figures for Ndola are 92,690 and 323,000 and for Kitwe 123,027 and 341,000. Other urban areas have grown similarly.

But the capacity of water supplies has in many cases remained static or expanded only marginally.

With the present economic malaise of the country it is hoping against forlorn hope that the Government will find the money to build new waterworks or even expand the present ones.

The nation, especially those areas which are already or about to be hit, should therefore try to do with what is available.

Councils too should work hard to ensure that when they are called to a burst or leaking pipe workmen are there in minutes not weeks as is the case at present.

Council water departments must work hard to ensure that water is not wasted in dams and in the plants.

Of course there should be no excuse, as happened in Ndola some time back, of giving rate-payers stenchy water just because of low water levels. The supply may be scanty but the water must be water.

CSO: 3400/1498

MINISTER SAYS NATION HAS WORLD'S LARGEST SHORT-TERM INDEBTEDNESS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 May 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA has the greatest international financial short-term indebtedness, Prime Minister Mundia disclosed last night.

It was because of this enormous international debt and the country's poor economy that the Paris Club recently agreed to unusual concessions in rescheduling repayment of the debts.

Mr Mundia, who is also Finance Minister, was speaking at a Lusaka hotel during the launching of the locally-assembled Toyota Hi-Lux vanettes by Mobile Motors in conjunction with Rover Zambia.

He said the "favours" which other countries had been unable to secure were:

- Rescheduling of payments on arrears which were already due;

- Rescheduling of payments on short-term loans and;

- Rescheduling of payments of interest on short-term loans.

Mr Mundia explained that it had never been done in financial circles before to re-

schedule payments of arrears, nor reschedule payments on short-term loans as these concessionary arrangements only applied to medium and long-term loans.

Even the rescheduling of payments of interest on short-term loans was among the "unusual successes" which had never been scored before.

"All this reflects the weakness of our economy. That's why they accepted to give us an unusual favour because Zambia's short-term indebtedness, unlike others, is the greatest."

Mr Mundia told guests who included Commerce and Industry Minister of State Mr Leonard Subulwa that the "breathing space" which the international financial groups had given Zambia should encourage Zambians to work hard to resuscitate the economy.

He called for a diversification from the present use of imported raw materials to local ones.

CSO: 3400/1498

UNZA REPORT URGES REGIONAL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 May 83 p 2

[Text]

A REPORT by the rural studies development bureau at the University of Zambia has recommended that the Government should introduce regional prices differentials to give incentives to farmers in such places as Gwembe which are "unfavourable" to boost food production.

The report says farmers in such areas where high transport costs and marketing facilities are scanty and storage facilities scarce, are getting a raw deal under the present pricing mechanism.

The report is titled "grain (maize) production and storage in Gwembe valley, Zambia" and was prepared by Hubert Redelberger of Unza's rural development studies bureau.

It notes that one of the most acute problems facing farmers in the valley was storage of maize. This coupled with the shoddy marketing facilities offered by Namboard had reduced incentives by peasants to grow more food.

"In the present system, the same price for maize is paid to all farmers throughout the year. This means the farmer has no incentive to store maize on the farm and sell it later on, if he does not need it for home consumption."

The reason for this pricing policy might be that the Government wanted to know as soon as possible after each

harvest how much maize was harvested and what required to be imported to feed mainly the urban population.

This may be important for the policy makers and the urban population, but it is not in favour of the rural farmer."

Advocating price differentials for different parts of Zambia the study says there is a lot of transport and marketing costs involved in moving mealie meal say from Choma or Lusaka to the Gwembe valley and distribute to rural households and farmers.

The report notes that because of storage facilities problems even few bags of maize that were marketed in the previous years in the valley were stored outside the area in Choma and Monze.

The study recommends that there should be a national grain reserve set and the forecasting of maize production should allow the implementation of this policy of seasonal price differentiation in favour of the farmer.

The report has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

CSO: 3400/1498

ZAMBEZI DISTRICT FACING 'CRITICAL' TRANSPORT SITUATION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 May 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE transport situation in Zambezi district is so critical that people have to wait at bus stations for a month without catching a bus to other districts, Party Secretary-General Mulemba heard during his tour of the area.

Acting governor Mr Moses Maseka told Mr Mulemba that the United Bus Company of Zambia (UBZ) had earlier improved its services but now these had deteriorated especially when schools opened after holidays.

Immediately after Mr Maseka made his report to the Party chief at a meeting at Zambezi Secondary School, Member of the Central Committee for North-Western Province, Mr Fine Liboma stood up to challenge Mr Maseka over his statement.

Mr Liboma said it was not his duty to contradict "my colleague but I thought issues like UBZ or transportation should be discussed fully in provincial councils so that members can benefit and tackle the problem".

He added: "Maybe my colleague would like to take the opportunity since the Secretary-General of the Party is around but he knows how far we have gone."

"I am not saying it is not a problem recognised by the district and provincial councils but we are doing something to rectify the problem."

In his report Mr Maseka said the Chavuma-Zambezi-Mutanda road should be tarred and advised that the system of bus services be improved as it was critical.

"People are made to wait at bus stations for four weeks," he told the Party chief

and his delegation.

Mr Mulemba said it would be improper for people to complain about the Mutanda-Chavuma road.

"This road is under the Party programme and when you raise the problem you are just reminding us to do our work. The road is a Party commitment."

The Party chief announced that K2 million had already been provided for to tar the highway this year adding: "The issue is no longer an issue."

Chief Mukumbi who is Member of Parliament for Solwezi West appealed to UBZ to help people in the area with more buses.

There was a shortage of buses on local routes and both UBZ and private operators were not doing much to ease the problem.

In an interview in Solwezi, Chief Mukumbi urged district councils to help find a solution to the problem.

Mr Mulemba, who later travelled to Lukulu in the Western Province said the success of the Party depended on the good leadership of its cadres in the field, reports Zana.

INDECO TO MERGE SOME SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 May 83 p 1

[Text]

INDECO will merge a number of subsidiary companies operating similar lines of trade in a bid to rationalise group operations, a spokesman has announced.

Under the reorganisation Zambezi Saw Mills would fall under Zambia Steel and Building Supplies (ZSBS) while Livingstone Motor Assemblers (LMA) will take over Motor Parts Distributors.

Indeco's four real estate companies, Kafue Estates Limited, Anros Limited, Mwaiseni Properties and Indeco Properties would also be merged.

Zambezi Saw Mills will maintain its identity although the post of general manager

has been scrapped.

The spokesman said it was hoped the reorganisation of LMA would use its franchise on spare parts and complete knocked down parts to operate the spare parts company profitably.

Motor Parts Distributors was formed in 1973 to be the sole distributor of Fiat spares as a supplementary industry to LMA.

With full franchise rights on spare parts, LMA would adopt the same approach as that of Star Commercial and Leyland Motors.

This means foreign exchange allocations will be considered and related to the complete knocked down parts and to the spare parts required for nor-

mal repairs and maintenance of vehicles.

Motor Parts Distributors has over the past few years been experiencing operational problems because of lack of foreign exchange.

The spokesman said from the slow moving stock of spare parts, Motor Parts Distributors were only able to realise average monthly sales of between K60,000 and K100,000 against a budgeted monthly expenditure of K120,000.

In the reorganisation involving ZSBS, the Indeco spokesman said Zambia Steel is expected to use its sound capital base to bring Zambezi Saw Mills back to profitability through a management arrangement.

CSO: 3400/1498

MINISTER BLASTS IMPORTATION OF 'USELESS' ROMANIAN TRACTORS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jun 83 p 9

[Text]

AGRICULTURE and Water Development Minister of State Mr Cosmas Masongo yesterday blasted the Ministry of Works and Supply for buying 383 tractors which are unsuitable for Zambian conditions from Romania and other countries.

Mr Masongo, who visited Land Development Services (LDS) premises about ten kilometres south of Lusaka heard from the head of the unit Mr Zacheaus Simutenda that only 189 tractors were operational.

Of the tractors, 315 were bought from Romania by the Ministry of Works and Supply under a loan which Zambia was still paying for. The rest were bought from unnamed countries.

Import

Mr Simutenda told Mr Masongo a number of ploughs from Romania which were to be imported simultaneously with tractors, had been lying idle at Dar es Salaam port for two years before they were brought into Zambia four months ago. The tractors were brought into Zambia earlier.

Zambia Railways was asking the LDS to pay K75,000 demurrage but this could not be done because there was no proper documentation.

An angry Mr Masongo said he did not understand why the Ministry of Works and Supply ordered tractors which were unsuitable for Zambian conditions.

In future the National Commission for Development Planning, the Ministry of Finance and his ministry should liaise before importing agricultural machinery.

"I would like to inform politicians who don't know what is happening that these tractors which were bought from Romania for the Land Developing Services are useless."

His ministry and the LDS were not to blame for the undesirable Romanian tractors, Mr Masongo said. "If I had my way I wasn't going to pay for the Romanian loan, but I am just a small fly".

Any political affiliation with countries "which want to make themselves big" should be avoided for the good of Zambia, Mr Masongo said.

A breakdown of the distribution of tractors throughout Zambia showed Eastern Province had 29 but only 14 were working, Luapula 25 with 11 in order, North-Western 21 and 12 working, Central Province 84 with 38 operational and Copperbelt 28 with 14 in working condition.

Other provinces got the following tractors with working ones in brackets: Northern 36 (24), Southern 36 (20) Luapula 37 (22) and Western 25 (seven).

Sixty-two tractors were at Chikumbi central workshop and only 27 were operational.

Mr Simutenda said major faults of the Romanian tractors were weak hydraulic system which could not lift three-farrow ploughs while there were no tyres or spares locally available for the 650 Universal model.

Other faults were a poor clutch system, water pump and failure to withstand tough Zambian conditions.

CSO: 3400/1498

RESOLUTIONS OF CPAZ ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jun 83 p 4

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIAN consumers have pledged to cooperate fully with Government agencies to fight price sharks now dedicated to sabotage the economy.

They have strongly objected to the 30 per cent rise in the price of mealie meal and pleaded with the Government to continue subsidising its price.

These are some of the resolutions from the annual general meeting of the Consumers Protective Association of Zambia (CPAZ) held at Lusaka's Ridgeway Campus of the University of Zambia recently.

Announcing the price hike of mealie meal early last month a National Milling Company spokesman said the move was a result of increases of maize price by Namboard.

He said Namboard found it inevitable to hike its price of maize to millers because of the "greatly reduced" subsidies from the Government to cover handling costs.

But the resolutions contend that the price of mealie meal should be subsidised further in view of the many serious complaints the organisation received from the public particularly the "have nots."

"The association feels this is a terrible hardship that has been imposed on the common man.

"We appeal to the Government to reconsider its decision to increase the mealie meal price".

The association was happy with the Government's intention to give it legislative

powers to make it more effective. It resolved to cooperate with Government agencies in the fight against economic sharks.

It was felt that CPAZ should continue to be separated from the Government machinery so it could remain an independent and autonomous organisation to act impartially.

It welcomed the suggestion by Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General Mr Gibson Chigaga that a subcommittee should be appointed to make recommendations to the Government through the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on how CPAZ would be made more effective.

Opening the association's meeting Mr Chigaga urged its members to continue exposing profiteering traders to fight price sharks.

It must bring to the attention of Government authorities any inefficiencies of the system or the personnel which were causing unnecessary high prices.

"Our immediate concern must be to keep prices at reasonable levels and curb practices which cause wastage whether in Kwacha or in foreign exchange," the minister said.

CSO: 3400/1498

KAUNDA SAYS SOME COMMERCIAL FARMERS ABUSE FARMING INCENTIVES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

SOME commercial farmers have abused agricultural incentives given to the farming sector by the Party and its Government, President Kaunda revealed yesterday.

Opening the 26th Copperbelt Agricultural Show in Kitwe, Dr Kaunda said although there had been a remarkable increase in the use of agricultural inputs, this had however, not been matched by outstanding yields.

"This type of situation cannot be allowed to continue unabated." He urged all farmers, especially commercial ones, to adopt minimum tillage techniques to cut down on fuel and fertiliser wastage.

Most of the excessive use of fertiliser, which to a large measure destroyed the soil,

was attributed to commercial farmers who used application rates much higher than those recommended by the department of agriculture.

Commercial farmers should not allow farming systems which destroy the soil for quick gain.

He commended Kalangwa Estates farm in Mkushi for organising a field day early this year which demonstrated the tremendous advantages of minimum tillage techniques.

The President wondered whether commercial farmers, peasants and Party militants were making the best use of their farms and land.

CSO: 3400/1498

GOVERNMENT 'NOT BENEFITING' FROM PARASTATAL IMPORT POWERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] A PARASTATAL organisation is overcharging on galvanised pipes by K4.19. Lusaka Urban district governor Mr Simon Mwewa said in Lusaka yesterday.

The organisation sold half inch pipes at K39.19 instead of K35 charged by retailers. Mr Mwewa was speaking when Police Inspector-General Mr Fabiano Chella paid a courtesy call on him. He said the district leadership would arrange a meeting with the management of the parastatal concerned "so that they can educate us on why the price should be the other way round," he said.

The governor said the district was examining the award of Government contracts for the construction or supply of certain commodities because some monopoly parastatal organisations were defeating Government policy on prices.

It had been discovered that certain parastatals given powers by Government to import goods did not reduce the final price to the consumer because of malpractices.

"For example, a certain parastatal company imported a lot of steel into the

country and sold it to a private merchant who has been hoarding that steel near Lusaka International Airport.

"The hoarding merchant can sell his steel at any price after the parastatal firm has exhausted its stocks."

Mr Mwewa said some of the sharks bought goods in bulk because they expected a Government contract. Unsuspecting parastatals had been selling large quantities of goods to such companies "in the name of executing Government contracts."

"When Government contracts are awarded, the same commodities which were bought cheaply in anticipation of a Government contract are sold to the Government at more than

100 per cent mark up. ✓
In the final analysis the Party and its Government is not benefiting whatsoever from its decision to give powers to parastatal organisations to import commodities."

The district leadership would like to rationalise that by ensuring that no parastatal company operating in Lusaka:

- Sold in bulk its goods to private traders if they were suspected to be aiming at hoarding;
- Sold its commodities to any trader reported to have been making more than 30 per cent mark-up on goods bought from them.

Traders reported to the governor's office for selling goods at exploitative prices would be dealt with by the Party and its Government.

Mr Mwewa said the rising crime wave in the country was corresponding with the rise in sophistication of price sharks. The Party would not condone exploitation of consumers.

"We shall very soon be going round to see how the measures we announced recently are working. So far reports indicate good response from both vendors and consumers."

CSO: 3400/1498

ZAMBIA, YUGOSLAV JOINT PERMANENT COMMISSION MEETS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jun 83 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA and Yugoslavia have been urged to work together to improve the economies of their countries.

Leader of the Yugoslav delegation at the Zambia/Yugoslavia joint permanent commission Dr Milorad Stanoneric said in Lusaka yesterday the two countries had similar problems.

He was replying to Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Clement Mwananshiku who said Zambia was to start negotiations on the rescheduling of loans with nations

which were not in the Paris Club.

Dr Milorad said his country had embarked on agriculture to boost the economy.

Zambia and Yugoslavia had many things in common. It was with this in mind that the two countries should work together to ease economic problems which affected all nations of the world.

Opening the meeting yesterday Mr Mwananshiku said Zambia would cooperate with Yugoslavia in development projects.

Yugoslavia, like Zambia, had supported liberation move-

ments in Southern Africa. "Your country has also stressed the need of finding a solution to the problem in Namibia."

The Namibian problem should be resolved in conformity with United Nations resolution 435 of 1978.

Mr Mwananshiku said Zambia was looking forward to frank discussions with Yugoslavia and other "sister" countries.

He hoped the two countries would come up with ideas that would help boost the economies of the two countries.

CSO: 3400/1498

BANK GOVERNOR SAYS TEN PERCENT WAGE CEILING PART OF IMF DEAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

Bank of Zambia governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani said yesterday bargaining above the ceiling would upset the International Monetary Fund programme to restructure Zambia's economy.

Addressing a Press conference in Lusaka, Mr Kuwani said the ceiling announced by President Kaunda — which has been rejected by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) — was an integral part of the IMF deal to stabilise the economy.

It was important for Zambia to adhere to IMF and Paris Club conditions.

"Zambia is at its economic cross-roads and we have a real economic watershed. There has been no time in the history of this country when unity and cooperation has been badly needed than now.

"What is needed is absolute unity and coordination of activities between the business community and the trade union on one hand, and the Party and its Government on the other.

Benefits

"Unless this is done, all the benefits arising from the IMF standby arrangements and the goodwill demonstrated by the international community through the Paris Club could be eroded in no time," warned Mr Kuwani.

The international community had sacrificed by making the IMF facility available and

the rescheduling of Zambia's loans. It was only fair that Zambians themselves were seen to sacrifice.

Those who wanted the wage ceiling to be extended should find an alternative in the case of the IMF programme being withdrawn and the Paris Club arrangement repudiated.

He said IMF funds were now coming into the country following the recent Paris Club rescheduling of Zambia's K1.3 billion debt. So far Zambia had received K164.7 million under the compensatory financing agreement with the IMF.

The disbursement of the funds would be carefully planned taking into account Zambia's international obligations "we committed ourselves to under the Paris Club and under the IMF programme."

"No one should hold out hope that dishing out of this scarce foreign exchange is on. We intend to carefully look after the new import licences to ensure trade bills arising from them are met and no new additions are made to the existing pipeline to increase its present level which must be progressively reduced."

He estimated Zambia's pipeline arrears at nearly K700 million. Steps were being taken to reduce the debts.

Most of the matters agreed to at the Paris Club had yet to be reduced to formal agreements and it was only after these bilateral pacts had been agreed with individual governments that "we shall be

able to quantify the real advantage accruing to Zambia."

The IMF mission would be arriving on June 14 to assess the results of the Paris Club and help the bank set the performance criteria under which Zambia had agreed to undertake.

The Government had appointed a micro-economic unit of senior officials who would monitor both the IMF programme and the Paris Club agreement.

A high-powered technical committee which would be responsible for the issuing of import licences had been appointed by the Government and Prime Minister Mundia would announce their names shortly.

Asked when the economy would recover, Mr Kuwani

warned that Zambians should brace for a grim future because of the global recession. Zambia had effectively devalued the Kwacha by 25 per cent, which was aimed at reviving the economy.

Mr Kuwani said he would be holding a series of meetings with the business community to explain the implications of the Paris Club agreement. This would be extended to trade unions.

Holiday allowances which were suspended last year would not be re-introduced soon, Mr Kuwani said.

He advised those who went on shopping sprees to Europe and neighbouring countries to forget about the holiday allowances for the time being because their re-introduction depends on the general recovery of the economy.

CSO: 3400/1498

GOVERNMENT BANS MAIZE, CORN, STEEL HAULAGE BY ROAD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 May 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has banned the haulage of maize, coal and steel by road in a move aimed at maximising the use of Zambia Railways and Tazara. Announcing the measure yesterday, Minister of Power, Transport and Communications General Kingsley Chinkuli directed Zambia Railways, Tazara and road transporters to liaise with importers and exporters to make arrangements for a smooth transitional change. Gen. Chinkuli was addressing a meeting of transporters at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka. The measure will apply in areas where roads run parallel to railway lines. "Cargo such as maize, coal, coke and steel which are ideally suited for railway transportation should no longer be conveyed by road from say Livingstone to the Copperbelt or New Kapiri Mposhi and destinations beyond", Gen. Chinkuli said. But there would be exceptions

to this move in the interim period while other measures such as the acquisition of fuel tankers for Zambia Railways were being taken. "These measures are long overdue and are aimed at conserving our road infrastructure while at the same time optimising the use of our two railway lines which are ideally suited to carry bulky traffic."

Because of the bulky cargo hauled on roads all major roads in Zambia were in a pathetic state. There was need for the Government to introduce weight limits to preserve them.

Gen. Chinkuli appealed for the streamlining of Zambia's transport system and announced new procedures to be followed in obtaining transporters licences.

He said although the present procedure was adequate it was not being rigidly followed.

From now on all applications for road service licences should be pre-screened by the Road Traffic Commissioner's office and the Truckers Association of Zambia, he said.

CSO: 3400/1498

CORNFLAKES IMPORTS RAPPED IN VIEW OF LOCAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 May 83 p 4

[Excerpts]

THE Ministry of Commerce and Industry has described as "pure economic sabotage" the reported flooding of imported cornflakes to shops as Zambia is self-sufficient in the locally produced cereal.

Yesterday Minister of State Mr Leonard Subulwa said in Lusaka his ministry had launched in-

vestigations into the matter for immediate action.

He was commenting on a call by a Lusaka firm to punish illegal importers of cornflakes and confiscate their cereal.

The call was made by managing director of Breakfast Food Zambia, Mr Dev Babbar this week. He accused the ministry of doing nothing despite his firm's exposure of the culprits.

Imported cornflakes sell at K4.80 a packet while the locally produced cereal sell at K2.40.

Mr Subulwa said the ministry was shocked to learn about the imported cornflakes and regarded the reports as "very serious" because it was not only a duplication of efforts but a waste of foreign exchange.

The minister wanted to see funds meant for imports directed into viable areas geared to help revitalise the economy or fill shortfalls.

"We are self-sufficient in cornflakes and the quality is excellent.

"We are warning people who are bent on economic sabotage that the ministry will not let them scot-free because we will follow them until we catch up with them," he said.

CSO: 3400/1498

BRIEFS

MICROWAVE CONSTRUCTION GRANT--Zambia's intention to construct a microwave radio relay link in North-Western Province will create new possibilities of communication within the province and outside. Resident representative for the Norwegian Agency for International Development (Norad) Mr Arnfinn Sorensen said this in Lusaka yesterday at the signing of Norway's K12 million grant to Zambia for the construction of a microwave Director of the National Comission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno signed for Zambia while Mr Sorensen signed for Norway. The radio link is between Chingola and Solwezi, Solwezi and Mwinllunga, Solwezi-Kabompo-Zambezi and spur links to Kasempa and Chizera. Mr Sorensen said the possibility of having direct contact with neighbouring countries like Angola and Zaire and later Namibia was another important factor. Dr Chivuno said there were not many big countries which had so far given K12 million to Zambia as a grant but Norway, although a small nation, had done so. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 May 83 p 7]

SOVIET CULTURAL OFFER--The Soviet government has offered to arrange in Zambia, on a non-commercial basis, Soviet film and music shows, dances and circus performers under the cultural agreement with Zambia. Soviet ambassador in Zambia, Mr Vladmir Tcherednik said this in Lusaka yesterday at Lusaka's Nakatindi Hall at an exhibition of prints by Soviet artists. The prints which have been donated to the Ministry of General Education and Culture, depict the life of the Soviet people, the beauty of nature and cities of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jun 83 p 3]

ILLEGAL BORDER FOOD SALES--Member of the Central Committee (Kapasa Makasa) has appealed to farmers to refrain from illegal sales of food crops outside the country. Mr (Makasa), who is also Rural Development Committee chairman, said farmers should appreciate that parts of Zambia had been badly hit by drought and that they would need food aid. In a statement released in Lusaka today, Mr (Makasa) also urged district secretaries to help in assuring that food crops were not smuggled out of the country where they could be sold. He cautioned farmers, especially those in rural areas, to avoid selling all their maize after harvesting. [Text] [MB151859 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jun 83]

PARTY CALL FOR ACTIVE LEADERS--Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba said in Chinsali that it is imperative for leaders to overcome the tendency of talking only, without being action-oriented. Mr Mulemba, who is on a tour of Northern Province, was speaking at a meeting held for party leaders at Chinsali Girls Secondary School. He said leaders who talked only, without being active, caused expectations among the people, and this led to confidence crises if these expectations were not fulfilled. But the party chief said the United National Independence Party shall continue to be an action-oriented organization to generate development. Mr Mulemba observed that Zambia has scored a number of successes since independence because unity has prevailed through the party, which should continue to be used as an instrument for development. He commended people in the district for increasing the production of maize this year. [Text] [MB090945 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Jun 83]

CSO: 3400/1499

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